

MISCELLANEOUS.

APERA INTERRUPTA, Beauv.

I HAVE the pleasure of announcing the addition of this grass to the list of British natives. A few specimens of it were gathered on June 9, 1848, near Thetford by the Rev. W. W. Newbould, but not having then the means of determining their name, they were laid aside and did not undergo examination until recently. Early in July 1848 Mr. Newbould brought them to me as probable specimens of *Apera interrupta*, and I had the satisfaction of confirming his determination of the name. On July 4, 1848, we went together to Thetford and found the plant in small quantity on walls in the town (the Norfolk side), but in the utmost profusion in the neighbouring sandy district of Suffolk. The greatest quantity was seen between what, on the Ordnance Map, is marked as the 77th mile-stone (it is different on the stone itself) near Elvedon, and the words "Redneck Heath." A drawing of it has been made, which will be published in an early number of the 'Supplement to English Botany.'—C. C. B.

OROBANCHE PICRIDIS, F. W. Schultz.

This is another of Mr. Newbould's discoveries. It grows parasitically upon *Picris hieracioides* on the waste part of a field near Comberton in Cambridgeshire. The general appearance distinguishes the living plant from its allies, and as its technical characters will be found in almost any good continental flora, it is undesirable to occupy space with them here. The plant was in perfection on July 15, 1848, when Mr. Newbould conducted me to the spot where it grows, and although we examined carefully, we could not trace its attachment to any plants except the *Picris*; neither is it stated to prey upon any other plants on the continent. A drawing of this also is prepared for 'Eng. Bot. Supplement.'—C. C. B.

Fossils of the Exploring Expedition under the command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N.: a Fossil Fish from Australia, and a Belemnite from Tierra del Fuego; described by JAMES D. DANA, Geol. of the Exped.

UROSTHENES (nov. gen.).—Allied to *Paleoniscus*.—Body elongated, prolonged into upper lobe of tail nearly to apex. Anal fin triangular, attached to the body as far as the base of the caudal. Dorsal fin directly over the anterior part of caudal. Ventral fin distant from the anal. Rays of the fins very fine and numerous; articulations oblong, the surface of each excavate.

Urosthene australis.—Body narrow oblong. Scales smooth and without markings, subquadrate, over the posterior part of the body transverse. Caudal fin slightly furcate. Anal fin larger than dorsal; two to four free spines or accessory rays just in advance of each of the fins; articulations of rays oblong rectangular, those of dorsal fin, near its base and outer margin, three or four times as long as broad, and surface fluted-excavated.—From the B coal-pit, Newcastle, on the Hunter, where it was obtained by Mr. James Steel,